```
L18       138019 S SKIN DISORDER# OR ACNE OR DERMATITIS OR HIVES OR PSORIA
L19         4985 S L18 (L) GLASS
L20            4 S L19 AND ((SILICON DIOXIDE AND CALCIUM OXIDE) OR BIOACTI
L21            0 S L19 AND 45S5

     FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:46:25 ON 20 JUN 1998

     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:47:40 ON 20 JUN 1998
L22         4981 S L19 NOT L20
L23         4876 S L19 NOT (BONE# OR CEMENT?)
L24          122 S L23 AND SKIN#
L25          113 S L24 AND (GLASS (L) SKIN#)
L26            0 S L25 AND ((SILICON DIOXIDE OR SIO2) AND (CAO OR CALCIUM
L27           32 S 45S5
L28            1 S L27 AND SKIN#
L29        96182 S L18/TI OR SKIN#/TI OR SOFT TISSUE#/TI
L30       479664 S GLASS#/TI,AB
L31           43 S L29 AND L25

=> d que l18; d que l20; d que l26

L18       138019 SEA SKIN DISORDER# OR ACNE OR DERMATITIS OR HIVES OR
                 PSORIASIS OR RASH? OR CONTACT ALLERG? OR INSECT BITE# OR
                 WOUND#


L18       138019 SEA SKIN DISORDER# OR ACNE OR DERMATITIS OR HIVES OR
                 PSORIASIS OR RASH? OR CONTACT ALLERG? OR INSECT BITE# OR
                 WOUND#
L19         4985 SEA L18 (L) GLASS
L20            4 SEA L19 AND ((SILICON DIOXIDE AND CALCIUM OXIDE) OR
                 BIOACTIVE GLASS OR BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE GLASS)


L18       138019 SEA SKIN DISORDER# OR ACNE OR DERMATITIS OR HIVES OR
                 PSORIASIS OR RASH? OR CONTACT ALLERG? OR INSECT BITE# OR
                 WOUND#
L19         4985 SEA L18 (L) GLASS
L23         4876 SEA L19 NOT (BONE# OR CEMENT?)
L24          122 SEA L23 AND SKIN#
L25          113 SEA L24 AND (GLASS (L) SKIN#)
L26            0 SEA L25 AND ((SILICON DIOXIDE OR SIO2) AND (CAO OR
                 CALCIUM OXIDE) AND (P2O5 OR PHOSPHOROUS PENTOXIDE))
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L20 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1996:172377 CAPLUS
DN 124:270473
TI Preparation and study of **bioactive glass** -ceramics containing Zn
AU Guo, Liping; Lei, Jiaheng; Li, Lihua; Mu, Shanbin
CS Dpte. Material Engineering, Wuhan University Technology, Peop. Rep. China
SO J. Wuhan Univ. Technol., Mater. Sci. Ed. (1993), 8(3), 14-23
CODEN: JWUTE8; ISSN: 1000-2413
DT Journal
LA English
TI Preparation and study of **bioactive glass** -ceramics containing Zn
AB In present work, a new kind of **bioactive glass** -ceramic material for artificial bone was prepd. in the ZnO-MgO-CaO-B2O3-SiO2-P2O5 system, which can promote the **wounds** to heal and increase the immunity of human bodies by introducing a small amt. of ZnO. The compns. of the glasses and melting conditions, crystn. characteristics and heat treatment technique, the effects of Zn content on properties, bioactivity and biocompatibility of **glass**-ceramic material were investigated. The material, with wollastonite (.beta.-CaSiO3) and hydoxyapatite (Ca10 (PO4)6O) as main crystal phases, has a relatively high mech. strength (bending strength 170 MPa, compressive strength 500 MPa, resp.) and fine chem. stability. Zn ions released slowly out of **glass**-ceramic sample in a simulated physiol. soln., which is beneficial to healing of **wounds**. The animal tests showed that the material has good bioactivity and biocompatibility.
ST **bioactive glass** ceramic zinc
IT Glass ceramics
(prepn. of **bioactive glass**-ceramics contg. Zn)
IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(glass ceramics, prepn. of **bioactive glass** -ceramics contg. Zn)
IT Glass ceramics
(prosthetic, prepn. of **bioactive glass** -ceramics contg. Zn)
IT 13983-17-0, Wollastonite
RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of **bioactive glass**-ceramics contg. Zn)
IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide (B2O3), biological studies 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide (CaO), biological studies 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide (MgO), biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies 1314-56-3, Phosphorus oxide (P2O5), biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of **bioactive glass**-ceramics contg. Zn)

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1994:144090 CAPLUS
DN 120:144090

TI Preparation and studies of **bioactive glass** -ceramic containing [redacted]

AU Guo, Lipid; Li, Lih[redacted]i, Jiaheng; Mu, Shanbin [redacted]

CS Dep. Mater. Eng., Wuhan Univ. Technol., Wuhan, Peop. Rep. China

SO Wuhan Gongye Daxue Xuebao (1993), 15(1), 27-33
CODEN: WGDXEY; ISSN: 1000-2405

DT Journal

LA Chinese

TI Preparation and studies of **bioactive glass** -ceramic containing Zn

AB In present work, a new kind of **bioactive glass** -ceramic for artificial bones is prepd. with ZnO-MgO-CaO-B2O3-SiO2-P2O5 system, which can help **wound** healing and increase the immunity of human bodies by introducing ZnO. The compns. of glasses and melting condition, crystg. characteristics and heat treatment technique, effect of Zn content on properties of material and biocompatibility and bioactivity of material were investigated systematically. The exptl. results indicated that material, with oxyapatite and wollastonite as main crystal phases, has high mech. strength (bending strength 170 MPa, compressive strength 500 MPa) and fine chem. stability, Zn2+ ions released slowly out of **glass**-ceramic sample in simulated physiol. soln., which was beneficial to **wound** healing. The animal expt. proved that material has good biocompatibility and bioactive.

ST **bioactive glass** ceramic zinc; artificial bone glass ceramic

IT **Wound** healing
(**bioactive glass**-ceramic contg. Zn for artificial bone in relation to)

IT Bone
(artificial, zinc-contg. **bioactive glass** -ceramics for, prepn. and biocompatibility of)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**bioactive glass**-ceramic contg., for artificial bone, prepn. and biocompatibility of)

IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide (B2O3), biological studies 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, biological studies 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1314-56-3, Phosphorus pentoxide, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**bioactive glass**-ceramic contg., for artificial bone, prepn. and biocompatibility of, zinc effect on)

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 4 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 85-243880 [40] WPIDS

DNN N85-182551

TI Magnetic head for VTR or video disk player - includes main core, formed in two parts joined by layer of transition metal and glass, and sandwiched between reinforcing cores.

DC T03 W04

IN KAWAI, Y; KOYAMA, K; YASUDA, I

PA (SAOL) SANYO ELECTRIC CO; (SANY-N) SANYO MOTOR LTD

CYC 9

PI EP 156220 A 851002 (8540)* EN 37 pp
R: CH DE FR GB LI NL
CN 85102724 A 861015 (8731)
CA 1247737 A 881228 (8905)
US 4807075 A 890221 (8910)
EP 156220 B 890531 (8922) EN
R: CH DE FR GB LI NL
DE 3570786 G 890706 (8928)
US 4891878 A 900109 (9010)

ADT EP 156220 A EP 85-102618 850307; US 4807075 A US 87-97316 870914; US 4891878 A US 89-304286 890131

PRAI JP 84-51323 840316; JP 84-52722 840319
AB EP 156220 A UPAB: [redacted]25
Layers (48) of a tra[redacted]on metal such as titanium ar[redacted]med on either surface of the main cone (41), which is a sendust alloy. The reinforcing cores (45) are of the same shape as the main core but thicker. They are pressed on either side of the main core. The **glass** is then applied to the assembly which is heated in a furnace. The molten **glass** permeates between the transition metal layers and the reinforcing cores bo bond them together.

The preferred composition for the **glass** includes fifty percent by weight of **silicon dioxide**, fifteen percent by weight of boric acid, ten percent by weight of aluminium, twency percent sodium oxide and the balance including **calcium oxide**. The **glass** softens at a temp. well below the softening temp. of the transition metal so that it does not melt. Once the assembly has cooled and excess **glass** has been ground off, the coil is **wound** through a gap (50). A lead phosphate **glass** or phosphate **glass** may be used.

ADVANTAGE - Head is mechanically strong and is of enhanced thermal reliability, so enhancing reproduction characteristics.
19/22

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 4 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 82-09339J [51] WPIDS
TI Alkali free **biologically active glass** - highly resistant to body fluids, esp. useful in bone replacement implants.
DC A96 D22 L01 P32
IN BAJDALA, P; BERGER, G; KOEHLER, S; KUNTH, P O; MARX, H; MUELLER, T; POMPE, W; RETEMEYER, K
PA (DEAK) ADW DDR
CYC 1
PI DD 156571 A 820908 (8251)* 18 pp
DD 156571 B 861119 (8712)
PRAI DD 81-227684 810218
TI Alkali free **biologically active glass** - highly resistant to body fluids, esp. useful in bone replacement implants.
AB DD 156571 A UPAB: 930915
Biologically active glass (A), resistant to hydrolysis and having long-term stability, contains (all figures mole%) P2O5 plus SiO2 45-80; alumina 5-30 (10-25); CaO plus ZnO 5-55; P2O5 40-75 (55-70); CaO 5-50 (10-35); ZnO 0-15 (0-10) and SiO2 0-12 (0-8).

(A) is useful as an implant material; as a bonding component with polymers (esp. polymethylmethacrylate) or metals (esp. titanium or tantalum) and as a coating for metal or ceramic (esp. alumina) implants; esp. it is useful as a bone replacement material. (A) has excellent resistance to body fluids and does not cause an increase in alkali concn. in the region surrounding the **wound**.

In an example, a mixt. of 44.85 wt.% Ca(PO3)2 and 55.15 wt.% Al(PO3)2 was melted at 1400 deg.C to give a **glass** of compsn. P2O5 62; CaO 26; Al2O3 12. When an implant made of this was introduced into a test animal it was completely covered with newly-formed bone tissue after 16 weeks. The bond tissue grew over the surface of the implant and encapsulation with a thick layer of connective tissue (as happens with alumina implants) was not observed. The **glass** was devoid of cytotoxicity and its hydrolytic stability was rated 1 in the TGL 14809 test.

L31 ANSWER 1 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1997:227819 CAPLUS
DN 126:266687
TI Innocuousness of stainless steels in contact with food or **skin**
AU Haudrechy, P.; Buening-Pfaue; Gujio, M. J.; Grabke, H. J.; Lopez de Ahumada, I.; Cunat, P. J.
CS Ugine Res. Centre, Ugine, Fr.
SO Stainless Steels '96, Proc., [Eur. Congr.], 2nd (1996), 228-235 Publisher: Verein Deutscher Eisenhuettenleute, Duesseldorf, Germany. CODEN: 64FCAX
DT Conference
LA English
AB The purpose of this paper is to show that stainless steels which have been used for a long time in various applications like the food industry and cookware, for surgical utensils or as watchcases, are quite safe for human health. To illustrate this, we have chosen several common cases where stainless steels are in contact with food (in order to evaluate possible Nickel and Chromium pickup) or with **skin** (regarding the Nickel contact **dermatitis** issue). Expts. in artificial food media were done according on the method published in the Italian Official Journal (104, Apr. 1973) for items which are in contact with food for short but repeated periods. Stainless steels 1.4301, 1.4510, and 1.4521 stainless steels were tested in various surface conditions. In all cases Ni and Cr release are very low, always less than the exptl. detection limit for Ni (<0.025 mg/dm2) as well as for Cr in most cases (<0.005 mg/dm2). A study of cation migration in coffees prepd. in austenitic 1.4301, ferritic 1.4511 stainless steel, or aluminum coffee-pots has also been made. It shows that migration of Fe and Mn is negligible compared to the quantity already present in coffee. Other analyzed elements (Ni, Cr, Mo, Pb, Nb, and Al) are not detected or measured at a level so close to the detection limit that it is not significant. Nickel migration into rhubarb or other acidic foodstuff from stainless steel strips or cooking pots has also been investigated, under increasing utilization strains, i.e. considerably extended cooking and exposure times. It shows that the primary Nickel-release from brand new stainless steel cooking pots is far below the natural contents of certain foodstuffs and that it drastically decreases in subsequent prepns. Auger anal. show that this decrease is due to chem. surface changes of the stainless steel that are to be regarded as the development of a protective layer. Ni and Cr migrations into several usual menus cooked in austenitic of ferritic stainless steel pots or in a **glass** pot have also been studied and it shows again that these migrations are negligible compared to the Ni and Cr content of the menus. For the Nickel contact **dermatitis** study, 1.4301, 1.4404, 1.4305 and 1.4016 stainless steels and a Nickel plated steel were tested in synthetic sweat solns. and through clin. patch tests on already Ni sensitive patients. Results show that stainless steels, except those specially doped with sulfur, do not release Ni and induce no Ni allergy. Conversely, the Ni plated steel and to a lesser extent, the resulfurized stainless steel grade, release Ni in sweat because of their low corrosion resistance in chloride media and induce pos. reactions on patients already sensitive to Nickel. So these various expts. clearly prove that as long as corrosion does not start, stainless steels do not release significant amts. of Ni or Cr in the

media with which they are in contact. This is the case with food and human sweat for [redacted]y all stainless steel grades[redacted]us, as long as the appropri[redacted] grades are used, stainless s[redacted] can be considered as safe in regard to human health. Finally, they show that defining a "pos." list of allowed alloying elements makes no sense for passivable materials such as stainless steels, since leaching in the environment depends more on the passive film stability than on the alloy compn.

L31 ANSWER 2 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1994:564062 CAPLUS
DN 121:164062
TI artificial **skin** and dressings for **wound** healing
IN Yoshida, Yoshitoku; Shinomura, Toshihiko; Sakai, Isoji
PA Nitto Denko Corp, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
PI JP 06169980 A2 940621 Heisei
AI JP 92-350684 921203
DT Patent
LA Japanese
AB Artificial **skin** and dressings for **wound** healing are prepd. with the aliph. polyesters [O(CH2)xCH(R)(CH2)yCO]z [x = >0 integral no.; y,z = .gtoreq.1; R = H, (un)satd. aliph. hydrocarbon, substituted satd. aliph. hydrocarbon] with/without other compds. Thus, 3-hydroxybutyric acid was dissolved in chloroform, spread on a **glass** plate, immersed in ethanol, and dried at 80.degree. to form a porous artificial **skin** (500.mu.m thick). The prepns. were biocompatible.

L31 ANSWER 3 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1992:262475 CAPLUS
DN 116:262475
TI Medical-grade acrylic adhesives for **skin** contact
AU Kenney, J. F.; Haddock, T. H.; Sun, R. L.; Parreira, H. C.
CS Johnson and Johnson Res. Cent., North Brunswick, NJ, 08902, USA
SO J. Appl. Polym. Sci. (1992), 45(2), 355-61
CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995
DT Journal
LA English
AB Pressure-sensitive acrylic adhesives for application to **skin** are made from 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, isooctyl acrylate or Bu acrylate copolymd. with polar functional monomers such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, vinyl acetate, Me acrylate, N-vinylcaprolactam, or hydroxyethyl methacrylate. Functional comonomers increase cohesive strength, provide surface polarity, and enhance wear performance. Tack, adhesion to **skin**, adhesive transfer to **skin**, and wear performance of the adhesive are governed by the mol. wt., **glass** transition temp., and the viscoelastic behavior of the adhesive. Viscoelastic properties of the adhesive as measured by the Williams plasticity no. (WPN), dynamic storage modulus (G'), dynamic loss modulus (G''), and tan .delta. are important polymer properties for good wear performance. Sweating **skin**, a moist environment, and phys. activity are the most important factors influencing the failure of an adhesive tape during wear. A medical-grade adhesive for application to human **skin** should be hypoallergenic. Medical-grade adhesives are utilized in making surgical tapes for holding dressings in place, adhesive bandages, adhesive dressings to cover **wounds**, and surgical operating drapes.

L31 ANSWER 4 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1990:484903 CAPLUS
DN 113:84903
TI Artificial **skin** made of elastomeric urethane block

copolymers
IN Lömmen, Etienne Jose[redacted]rolus Martinus Petrus; Wilde[redacted] Charles Roelf Hendri; Hinrin[redacted]outer Leonardus Joseph
PA Koninklijke Utermohlen N. V., Neth.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
PI EP 351016 A2 900117
DS R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
AI EP 89-201823 890707
PRAI NL 88-1741 880708
DT Patent
LA English
AB A material, which transmits **wound** moisture, is made up of an upper layer of an elastomer having a thickness of 0.01-0.2 mm and a lower layer of an elastomer having a thickness of 0.05-1 mm. The artificial **skin** material is an elastomeric block polyurethane, such as Biomer. A suspension of Na citrate (63-106 .mu.m particles) in a soln. of 8.6 g Biomer in 100 mL N,N-dimethylacetamide was spread on a **glass** plate. The layer was coagulated with a mixt. of EtOH-H2O (6:1) and a 2nd layer was applied, made of 11.5 g Biomer in N,N-dimethylacetamide, followed by coagulation in EtOH. The product was immersed in water to ext. the Na citrate and to give an artificial **skin**.

L31 ANSWER 5 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1989:560316 CAPLUS
DN 111:160316
TI Conformable, stretchable **wound** closure tape containing nonwoven fabrics emboss-bonded in an intermittent pattern
IN Lunn, Anthony C.; Mattei, Frank V.
PA Ethicon, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
PI EP 300815 A2 890125
DS R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE
AI EP 88-306761 880722
PRAI US 87-77544 870724
DT Patent
LA English
AB A **wound** closure tape comprises a nonwoven fabric having a pressure-sensitive adhesive uniformly disposed over one surface thereof. The nonwoven fabric consists of a web of continuous filaments that are randomly disposed in the plane of the web; the filaments are essentially free of bonding at the crossover points, and the fabric is emboss-bonded in an intermittent pattern. A nonallergenic pressure-sensitive acrylic emulsion was foamed in a foamer, fed into a knife-coater, and knife-coated continuously onto 500 yd 61 in. wide Poly-Silk release paper; the coated paper was dried and **wound** onto a roll (1.8 oz/yd adhesive wt.) and the adhesive was mated with 500 yd 59 in. wide Cerex-30 (spun-bonded nylon 66) to give a 3-layer laminate. The bonding was present only at the points of embossing and not at the fiber-fiber crossover points. The tape was cut and mounted on cards to give, e.g. 1/2 .times. 4 in. surgical tape; the tapes had a peel strength from **glass** slides of 2.23 lb/in., a rolling ball tack of 0.48 in., breaking strength of 15.66 lb/in., elongation at break 93%, and an air porosity of 1.6 s/100 cm3. The adhesion of this tape after 24, 48, and 72 h on human lower back **skin** was 89, 90, and 80%, resp., whereas it was 68, 25, and 29%, resp., in a com. product. The tapes are translucent and blend with the **skin** ; this makes them useful for cosmetic surgery (no data).

L31 ANSWER 6 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1987:161954 CAPLUS
DN 106:161954

TI Prevention of occupational **skin** damage in workers engaged in the manufacture of large-scale polyester **glass** -reinforced plastic products
AU Khizgiyaev, V. I.
CS Sanit.-Gig. Med. Inst., Leningrad, USSR
SO Gig. Tr. Prof. Zabol. (1987), (2), 44-5
CODEN: GTPZAB; ISSN: 0016-9919
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB In the fabrication of large-scale products from polyester **glass**-reinforced plastics, the workers are exposed to a complex of chem. substances via **skin** contact and thus are at a high risk for occupational **skin disorders**. The use of low-volatile components in binders improves hygienic conditions and prevents **skin** damage.

L31 ANSWER 7 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1986:538874 CAPLUS
DN 105:138874
TI **Dermatitis** in the microelectronics industry
AU Adams, Robert M.
CS Med. Sch., Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, USA
SO Occup. Med.: State of the Art Rev. (1986), 1(1), 155-65
CODEN: SAOME4; ISSN: 0885-114X
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review, with 25 refs., on the incidence and causes of **dermatitis** in workers manufg. Si ingot and wafers and assembling semiconductor devices. The major causes of the **dermatitis** are low relative humidity, nuisance dust (e.g., fibrous **glass**), **skin** irritation by chems. (e.g., HF), rubber (e.g. in gloves), and allergic sensitizations (e.g., epoxy and acrylate resins soldering rosin).

L31 ANSWER 8 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1985:171919 CAPLUS
DN 102:171919
TI Film-forming solution of poly(vinyl alcohol) for protection of the **skin** of workers in **glass** fiber-reinforced plastic manufacture
AU Shulakov, N. A.; Bozhefatov, A. S.; Yasnetsov, V. S.
CS Med. Inst., Smolensk, USSR
SO Gig. Tr. Prof. Zabol. (1985), (2), 58-9
CODEN: GTPZAB; ISSN: 0016-9919
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB An aq. soln. contg. 50 poly(vinyl chloride) [9002-86-2], 40 glycerin [56-81-5], and 910 mL distd. water forms a film resistant to COMe2, [67-64-1] EtOH [64-17-5], BF-2 [51936-11-9] (glue), and ETs-N [64176-58-5]- and UP-610 [77272-82-3] - based binders and can be used for protecting the **skin** of workers occupationally exposed to org. solvents and nonhardened polymers.

L31 ANSWER 9 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1983:503180 CAPLUS
DN 99:103180
TI Fibrinogen and fibronectin as substrates for epidermal cell migration during **wound** closure
AU Donaldson, Donald J.; Mahan, James T.
CS Cent. Health Sci., Univ. Tennessee, Memphis, TN, 38163, USA
SO J. Cell Sci. (1983), 62, 117-27
CODEN: JNCSAI; ISSN: 0021-9533
DT Journal
LA English
AB Pieces of **glass** coverslip coated with human fibronectin or

human fibrinogen were implanted under one margin of a **skin** **wound** on adult newt [redacted]ophthalamus viridescens) hind[redacted]s. In contrast to unco[redacted]**glass** or **glass** coated with newt serum, bovine serum, or bovine serum albumin, **glass** treated with either fibronectin or fibrinogen supported considerable epidermal cell migration. When optimal amts. of each protein were used, the amt. of migration on fibrinogen-coated **glass** did not differ from the amt. on fibronectin-coated **glass** or from the amt. on the **wound** bed. Migration on a fibronectin substrate could be blocked by treating the substrate with an antiserum against fibronectin just prior to implantation. Similarly, migration on a fibrinogen substrate could be blocked by exposing it to an antiserum against fibrinogen. These 2 proteins may play an important role in **wound** closure by providing a suitable substrate for epithelial cell migration.

L31 ANSWER 10 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1974:511486 CAPLUS
DN 81:111486
TI Hydrophilic **skin** preparation
IN Gould; Ronel
PA National Patent Development Corp.
SO Fr. Demande, 20 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
PI FR 2181756 740111
PRAI US 72-242162 720407
DT Patent
LA French
AB An artificial **skin** suitable for application on **wounds** may be made using a layer of a hydrophilic polymer coated on one side with a thin layer of a nonhydrophilic polymer which is permeable to O, CO2, and H2O. Thus, a hydrophilic sponge (1.5 mm thick) was prepd. from 70 parts soln. of 0.5% (NH4)2S2O8 with 30 parts hydroxyethyl methacrylate contg. 0.8% ethylene dimethacrylate crosslinking agent. The soln. was placed on a **glass** plate and heated at 70.degree. 1 hr.

L31 ANSWER 11 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1974:73879 CAPLUS
DN 80:73879
TI Occupational **skin** pathology in workers engaged in the optical **glass** industry
AU Zavarova, T. F.; Epshtein, A. B.
CS Klin. Bol'nitsa No. 24, Kiev, USSR
SO Gig. Tr. Prof. Zabol. (1973), (9), 36-9
CODEN: GTPZAB
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB The toxicity and occupational hazards of new chems. in the optical **glass** industry are discussed. **Skin** tests showed that vinyltrichlorosilane and polirit (a polishing agent contg. rare earth oxides 95-8%) cause facultative contact **dermatitis**. A protective hydrophobic paste ethylsiloxane 72, ceresin 20, ZnO 5, boric acid 3, and lactic acid 0.5 g prevents **dermatitis** and eczema.

L31 ANSWER 12 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1973:7452 CAPLUS
DN 78:7452
TI Occupational **skin** diseases of workers engaged in producing large articles from **glass**-fiber-reinforced plastics
AU Britanov, M. F.
CS USSR
SO Tr. Leningrad. Sanit. -Gig. Med. Inst. (1971), No. 93, 160-2

From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1972, Abstr. No. 3I475
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB The cause of **dermatitis** in the production of large sized articles from fiber **glass**, prepd. by the contact method, based on phenol-HCHO resin (BF-2 adhesive) appears to be direct contact of the **skin** with unhardened resin, phenol, and HCHO and the dust of fiber **glass**. The use of dinitrobenzene as a test for detg. the **skin** sensitivity is proposed.

L31 ANSWER 13 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1972:479171 CAPLUS
DN 77:79171
TI Occupational **skin** diseases in workers engaged in the production of **glass**-fiber-reinforced plastics
AU Anton'ev, A. A.; Vil'chinskii, M. P.
CS Voroshilovgrad. Med. Inst., Voroshilovgrad, USSR
SO Klin. Med. (Moscow) (1972), 50(3), 111-16
CODEN: KLMIAZ
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Among 1847 workers producing **glass**-fiber reinforced plastics 270 persons (14.6%) suffered from occupational **skin** diseases. Occupational dermatoses of allergic origin (allergic **dermatitis**, eczema, toxicoderma) were identified in more than half of the cases. The causative factor responsible for the development of occupational dermatoses appears to be a combined irritation of the **skin** by the **glass** filler and primary irritative substances, esp. synthetic resins, such as phenol-HCHO, epoxides, and polyesters.

L31 ANSWER 14 OF 43 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1998 ACS
AN 1969:113386 CAPLUS
DN 70:113386
TI Sensitization of guinea pigs with **skin** components conjugated with 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB)
AU Watanabe, Susumu; Ofuji, Shigeo
CS Fac. Med., Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, Japan
SO Acta Dermatol.-Kyoto, Engl. Ed. (1967), 62, 19-25
CODEN: ADMLBF
DT Journal
LA English
AB **Contact allergy** in guinea pigs was induced by i.p. injection of homologous **skin** conjugated to 2,4-dinitrochloro-benzene (I) in vivo and in vitro. In vivo conjugates were prepd. by applying I to the depilated dorsum for 3 hrs., sacrificing the animal, wiping off the excess I from the **skin**, and homogenizing the excised **skin** in a **glass** homogenizer with normal saline and solid CO2. In vitro conjugates were prepd. by homogenizing the excised **skin** in a **glass** homogenizer with normal saline and solid CO2, followed by addn. of NaHCO3 and I dissolved in EtOH, shaking at room temp. for 2 hrs., and extg. unreacted free I with Et2O. No marked difference in the induction of allergy by I-epidermis conjugates was observed between the in vivo and in vitro prepns., but a higher rate and degree of sensitization were obtained by injections of the I-epidermis conjugates than by injections with other materials.

L31 ANSWER 15 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 98-207153 [18] WPIDS
DNN N98-164511 DNC C98-065318
TI Hydrophilic adhesive mass useful in the production of medical dressings - especially for the treatment of blisters, lesions,

wounds and burns..
DC A18 A96 B07 D22 G03 [redacted]
IN APERT, L; AUGUSTE, [redacted]
PA (LHDH-N) LHD LAB HYGIENE & DIETETIQUE; (HYGI-N) LAB HYGIENE & DIETETIQUE
CYC 79
PI WO 9810801 A1 980319 (9818)* FR 30 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
FR 2753380 A1 980320 (9819)
ADT WO 9810801 A1 WO 97-FR1621 970915; FR 2753380 A1 FR 96-11249 960916
PRAI FR 96-11249 960916
AB WO 9810801 A UPAB: 980507
A hydrophilic adhesive mass for medical purposes comprises a mixture of the following, in parts by weight: (a) 10-35 parts of a sequenced poly(styrene-olefin-styrene) copolymer especially a poly(styrene-isoprene-styrene), (b) 20-50 parts of a tackifying resin, (c) 2-15 parts of an acrylate polymer with a **glass** transition temperature below -20 deg. C, (d) 2-25 parts of a plasticiser, esp. a plasticising oil, (e) 20-50 parts of a hydrocolloid, and (f) 0.1-2 parts of an antioxidant.
USE - In the manufacture of adhesive dressings, esp. for treating blisters, **skin**-deep dermo-epidermal lesions, exudative **wounds** and burns.
Dwg.0/0

L31 ANSWER 16 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 97-261676 [24] WPIDS
DNC C97-084703
TI Cosmetic compositions for use in hair and **skin** care preparations - contains functionalised grafted organo-polysiloxane copolymer giving good compatibility with **skin** and hair.
DC A18 A26 A96 D21
IN RICCA, J M
PA (RHON) RHONE POULENC CHIM
CYC 1
PI FR 2740037 A1 970425 (9724)* 26 pp
ADT FR 2740037 A1 FR 95-12208 951018
PRAI FR 95-12208 951018
AB FR 2740037 A UPAB: 970612
Cosmetic compositions for hair and/or **skin** care contain at least one functionalised grafted polyorganosiloxane copolymer obtained by radical polymerisation of at least one ethylenically unsaturated monomer and a functionalised linear, cyclic or three-dimensional polyorganosiloxane with a molecular weight preferably of about 2000-30,000 and containing units (same or different) of formula:

$$R_aY_bX_cSiO_{(4-a-b-c)/2} \quad (I)$$

R (same or different) = 1-18 C alkyl, 6-12 C aryl or aralkyl, optionally substituted by halogen, especially fluorine;
X (same or different) = a reactive function bound to Si via a Si-C or a Si-O-C bond;
Y (same or different) = an ethylenically unsaturated hydrocarbon group which may contain one or more heteroatoms O or N, bound to an Si atom in (I) via a Si-C bond and capable of radical copolymerisation with the ethylenically unsaturated monomer(s);
a, b and c = 0, 1, 2 or 3;
the content of units $SiO_{4/2}$ is less than 30 mole %; and
the number of units (I) in which the Si atom carries a function X and/or a residue Y is such that the polyorganosiloxane contains (per 100 g of the polyorganosiloxane (I)) 0-100 (5-50)

milli-equivalents of functions X and at least 200 (200-500) milli-equivalents of [redacted] residues Y. [redacted]
(UUSEU)

The functionalised grafted polyorganosiloxane copolymers are useful in the formulation of cosmetic compositions for treatment of the **skin** or the hair, such as cleansers, lotions, shampoos, hair conditioners, hairdressing foams and gels, hand- and body lotions, make-up removers, moisturisers, care creams, sun protection creams and lotions, anti-**acne** preparations, local analgesics, mascara, toilet soap, etc..
(UADVANTAGEU)

The functionalised grafted polyorganosiloxane copolymers have excellent compatibility with the **skin** and scalp and have an excellent conditioning effect on the **skin** and hair.

(UPREFERRED MATERIALSU)

The unsaturated monomer(s) used to prepare the functionalised grafted polyorganosiloxane copolymers are preferably chosen from monoethylenically unsaturated esters of saturated carboxylic acids, saturated esters or amides of monoethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids, monoethylenically unsaturated nitriles, monoethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids, hydroxyalkyl- or aminoalkyl esters of monoethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids, vinylaromatic monomers and dicyclopentadienyl (meth)acrylate. Preferred monomers are methyl-, ethyl- or butyl (meth)acrylate or (meth)acrylic acid.

The reactive function X in (I) is chosen e.g. from alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, hydroxy-functional, epoxy-functional, alkoxy-functional, aryloxy-functional, acyloxy-functional or alkenyl-carbonyloxy-functional hydrocarbon groups with 1-22 C. The residue Y in (I) is preferably a group of formula:

-y-Y' (Ii)

y = a polyvalent linear or branched alkylene radical with 1-18 C which may be extended with bivalent ethylene amine or polyethyleneamine residues, oxyalkylene or polyoxyalkylene with 1-3 C optionally substituted by a hydroxy radical, or hydroxy-cyclohexylene; and

Y' = alkenyl-carbonyloxy radical.

The functionalised polyorganosiloxane containing units (I) is preferably a linear polydiorganosiloxane with sequences -(Si(R)(R)-O-)n-, -(Si(R)(X)-O-)x and -(Si(R)(Y)-O-)y terminated with units (R)3Si-O-, where n, x and y = whole or decimal numbers having a value such that the polyorganosiloxane has an average molecular weight of 1000-50,000 (2000-30,000), 0-100 (5-50) milli-equivalents of functions X per 100 g polyorganosiloxane and at least 200 (200-500) milli-equivalents of residues Y per 100 g polyorganosiloxane. Preferably the functionalised grafted polyorganosiloxane copolymers have a **glass** transition temperature of 0-45 (15-30) deg. C.

Preferably the weight ratio of ethylenically unsaturated monomer(s) to functionalised polyorganosiloxane is 98-25/2-75, especially 95-50/5- 50. Preferably the cosmetic preparation comprises 0.1-50 (0.1-5) wt. % of the functionalised grafted polyorganosiloxane copolymer and 0.5- 99.5 (5-99.5) wt. % of a vehicle compatible with the hair and/or **skin**.
(UEXAMPLEU)

100 g of a polyorganosiloxane oil containing 290 meq/100 g of glycidyl ether functions, having the formula (II), 21 g acrylic acid, 0.03 g hydroquinone, 0.2 g 1,4- diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane and 50 g toluene were reacted under N2 at 100 deg. C until 90% of the oxirane function had reacted, then solvents and unreacted acrylic acid were distilled off at 266 Pa to yield an unsaturated organosiloxane oil of formula (III).

@GRAPHIC = O: DNA RINT 724 R one half 740037.A1 .STR,873,508,0

@GRAPHIC = O: DNA RINT 724 R one half 740037.A1 one half .STR,1103,532,0

A mixture of 141 g methyl-methacrylate, 135 methyl acrylate, 9 g acrylic acid and 1[redacted] of the silicone oil (III) was [redacted]lsified in 180 g deionised wat[redacted] 3.9 g of a 38.5 % aqueous s[redacted]on of Na dodecylbenzene-sulphonate. 198.5 g water was heated to 82 deg. C and 20 g of the above emulsion and 0.90 g ammonium persulphate was added with stirring. The polymerisation started after 15 minutes, after which the remainder of the emulsion (463.90 g) was added over 4 hours, then the mixture was heated for a further 30 minutes at 82 deg. C, cooled to 60 deg. C, 0.42 g tert. butyl hydroperoxide and 0.18 g Na2S2O5 added, the temperature held at 60 deg. C for 30 minutes and cooled to room temperature. The product was neutralised with 20 % ammonia solution to give a stable 40 % solids latex.

A hair fixing spray was prepared containing (by weight) 3 % of the functionalised grafted polyorganosiloxane copolymer, 75 wt. % ethanol, 0.1 wt. % perfume and propellant gas to 100 %. (IS)
Dwg.0/0

L31 ANSWER 17 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 97-225844 [20] WPIDS
DNC C97-072313
TI Enhancing **wound** healing using sphingosylphosphorylcholine deriv. - administered by topical or local means e.g. as suppositories, retention enemas and douches.
DC B05
IN SPIEGEL, S
PA (GEOU) UNIV GEORGETOWN; (SPIE-I) SPIEGEL S
CYC 21
PI WO 9711706 A1 970403 (9720)* EN 15 pp
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: AU CA JP
AU 9673743 A 970417 (9732)
US 5714478 A 980203 (9812) 6 pp
ADT WO 9711706 A1 WO 96-US15467 960927; AU 9673743 A AU 96-73743 960927;
US 5714478 A Provisional US 95-4581 950929, US 96-720056 960927
FDT AU 9673743 A Based on WO 9711706
PRAI US 95-4581 950929; US 96-720056 960927
AB WO 9711706 A UPAB: 970516
Enhancing **wound** healing comprises topical application or injection into or near the **wound** site of a compsn, contg sphingosylphosphorylcholine (I) to a **wound** or abraded tissue.

The compsn. is pref. applied as a spray or using a solid support, pref. a smooth **glass** or plastic rod. The compsn. further comprises a colourant.

USE - (I) may be administered in conjunction with other active agents such as antibiotics or antiinflammatory agents, pref. in the form of a salve, gel or lotion. (I) may be applied as a spray to abraded **skin** after **wound** cleansing or to other epithelial tissues such as rectum or vagina in the form of suppositories, retention enemas or as douches.

L31 ANSWER 18 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 97-095421 [09] WPIDS
DNC C97-030516
TI An agent for enhancement of **wound** healing contg. conchiolin, a protein obtd. from shellfish, also used as **skin** cosmetic - prepd. by treating pearl with hydrochloric acid and filtering.
DC B04 D21
PA (MIKI-N) MIKIMOTO SEIYAKU KK
CYC 1
PI JP 08333275 A 961217 (9709)* 3 pp
ADT JP 08333275 A JP 95-175341 950606
PRAI JP 95-175341 950606
AB JP08333275 A UPAB: 970228

A **wound** healing agent comprises conchiolin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - [redacted] protein can be also used as [redacted]**in** cosmetic. It can be [redacted]ed for a long period becaus[redacted]ts high safety.

In an example, pearl (500g.) was decalcified by gradual addn. of hydrochloric acid. Insoluble portion obtd. by filtration was mixed with 3.3% sulphuric acid (100 ml.) and heated at 110 deg.C in a sealed **glass** vessel for 24 hours. After cooling sulphuric acid was neutralised at first with 0.9 molar equivalent of Ba(OH)2, then with 1% aqueous NaOH to set the pH to 5.9. The mixt. was centrifuged at 200 G for 10 minutes, and the supernatant was filtered through a membrane filter of 0.45 micrometer pore size and freeze-dried to give conchiolin hydrosate.

Wister rats were shaved on the back and on each back was made a round **wound** 10 mm. in diameter by use of a punch. When 5% aqueous soln. of the hydrosate thickened with 4% Na carboxymethylcellulose (CMC-Na) was applied on the **wound** once a day for successive 5 days, the **wound** area was shrunk to 31% based on the original **wound** area, as opposed to 54% in case only 4% aqueous CMC-Na had been given.

Dwg.0/0

L31 ANSWER 19 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 96-495859 [49] WPIDS
DNN N96-418326 DNC C96-154755
TI Film-forming antiseptic preparation for treating small **wounds** in animals - comprising crystalline iodine and medical adhesive, with additional alkaline or alkaline-earth metal iodides as stabilisers..
DC B07 C07 D22 P32
IN FEDOTOV, A S; KOSTROMIN, G A; SOLOVEVA, E V
PA (GIGI-R) GIGIENA-BIO CO LTD
CYC 1
PI RU 2055583 C1 960310 (9649)* 3 pp
ADT RU 2055583 C1 RU 93-56171 931222
PRAI RU 93-56171 931222
AB RU 2055583 C UPAB: 961205

Small, freshly-inflicted **wounds** on animal **skin** surfaces can be treated more effectively by using a preparation with enhanced antiseptic activity. The preparation consists of the following ingredients (wt.%): crystalline I2 (1.0-3.0); stabilising additive in the form of alkaline and/or alkaline-earth metal iodides (0.5-1.0); 'BF-6' medical adhesive (sic) (balance). The antiseptic is applied directly to the **skin** surface using a **glass** rod.

USE - In veterinary science, for treating small **wounds** to **skin** areas, or in minor operations.

ADVANTAGE - Average **wound**-healing time is cut from 12 to 7-8 days.

Dwg.0/0

L31 ANSWER 20 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 96-424534 [42] WPIDS
DNN N96-357521
TI Laser perforator for perforating **skin** - has mode distributor to evenly distribute energy of output laser beam.
DC P31 S05 V08
IN COSTELLO, D J; DERGATCHEV, A Y; KOKHANOVSKY, S A; PARKHURST, W E; POLUSHKIN, V G
PA (CELL-N) CELL ROBOTICS INC
CYC 1
PI US 5554153 A 960910 (9642)* 11 pp
ADT US 5554153 A US 94-297295 940829
PRAI US 94-297295 940829
AB US 5554153 A UPAB: 961021

The laser perforator includes a laser light source, and a mode distributor. The lig[redacted]urce produces an output lase[redacted]m while the mode distributor[redacted]. an optical fibre with a co[redacted]d cladding, intercepts the output laser beam to control distribution of laser energy to distribute the laser output across the perforation of the **skin**.

The mode distributor is a cylindrical rod having a 90 degree annular corner reflector having a conical surface with an apex diametrically opposed to the cone. This causes the conical surface to form a circular reflective surface at the end of the distributor and a ring mode distribution of an output laser beam may be produced.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For obtaining blood samples from sub-dermal capillary beds of patient; used in e.g. eye surgery, tissue necrosis, and as sensor probe. Eliminates use of disposable implements, e.g. lancet, for performing medical procedure while reducing worker exposure to infectious disease. Reduces patient discomfort, pain, and apprehension associated with capillary collection. Mode distributor evenly distributes energy modes of output beam in more controlled manner and without causing champagne **glass wound**.

Dwg.8E/10

L31 ANSWER 21 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 96-419282 [42] WPIDS
DNN N96-353529
TI Speaker with high input characteristic function for concert hall - has coil which serves as insulated **skin** layer as it is **wound** around peripheral surface of voice coil bobbin to form single or multilayer **wound** wires.
DC V06 W04
PA (MATU) MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK
CYC 1
PI JP 08205285 A 960809 (9642)* 9 pp
ADT JP 08205285 A JP 95-13910 950131
PRAI JP 95-13910 950131
AB JP08205285 A UPAB: 961021

The speaker (20) has a centre pole (3) whose annular magnetic circuit (6) comes in contact with the lower surface of a magnet (4). An upper plate (5) is provided whose lower surface comes in contact with the upper surface of the magnet. Lower end of a frame (2) comes in contact with the upper surface of the upper plate.

An edge (13) is provided whose one end comes in contact with a diaphragm (11) and the other end comes in contact with the upper end of the frame. A cylinder voice coil unit (21) includes a single-crystal diamond thin film (24) which is coated on a **glass**-fibre-reinforced-plastic sheet (23). A coil (9) serves as an insulated **skin** layer as it is **wound** around the peripheral surface of a voice coil bobbin (22) to form a single or multilayer **wound** wire.

ADVANTAGE - Raises thermal conductivity of voice coil unit and restrains temp. rise of coil since its contact area with air is increased. Increases buckling strength of voice coil bobbin.

Dwg.2/11

L31 ANSWER 22 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 96-286902 [29] WPIDS
DNC C96-091692
TI Foamable formulations - for treatment of, e.g., **psoriasis**, eczema, burns and **wounds**.
DC A96 B07 C07 D22
IN GILCHRIST, E; GILCHRIST, T
PA (GILK) GILTECH LTD
CYC 68
PI WO 9617595 A1 960613 (9629)* EN 28 pp

RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD
SE SZ UG
W: AL AM AT AU B[redacted]BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE E[redacted]GB GE HU
IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO
NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UG US UZ VN
AU 9539900 A 960626 (9641)
EP 797430 A1 971001 (9744) EN
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
ADT WO 9617595 A1 WO 95-GB2830 951205; AU 9539900 A AU 95-39900 951205;
EP 797430 A1 EP 95-938541 951205, WO 95-GB2830 951205
FDT AU 9539900 A Based on WO 9617595; EP 797430 A1 Based on WO 9617595
PRAI GB 94-24562 941206
AB WO 9617595 A UPAB: 960724

A formulation, for application to a body surface as a foam, comprises (together or separately) a foamable carrier and an active ingredient.

Also claimed is an appts. for producing a foam for application to a body surface, from a formulation as described in (A), comprising: (a) a closed container having (i) a reservoir contg. the foamable carrier and (ii) a reservoir contg. the active ingredient; and (b) foaming means for producing the foam.

Pref. the foamable carrier is alginate, collagen, carboxymethylcellulose, a polysaccharide, agar, a polyethylene oxide, a glycol methacrylate, gelatin, a gum, or salts and/or derivs. of these. The carrier has a mol. wt. of 10000-200000 kDa. The active ingredient is a silver ion releasing **glass** composition, chlorhexidine, povidone iodine or cetrimide.

USE - The formulation is used in human and animal medicine as a controlled release delivery system or a **wound** dressing for treating burns or scalds (claimed). the formulation may also be used for the treatment of dermatological conditions such as **psoriasis** or eczema, or sunburn. The foams may also be used for cosmetic purposes, and may contain moisturising or nutritional factors, and pigments to disguise **skin** blemishes. the foam may also be used prophylactically as a sun block.

ADVANTAGE - The foams form an air-tight cover around any **wound** or injury to which they are applied. This prevents the area from drying out and may also combat infection. The foams are easy to apply, have a cooling effect on the tissues, and adapt to surface irregularities.

Dwg.0/0

L31 ANSWER 23 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 96-252350 [26] WPIDS
DNN N96-212069 DNC C96-079927
TI Multilayer film matt on both sides with low tendency to rolling up - with outer layer formed from a mixt. of ethylene (co)polymer and polypropylene , useful as carrier for **wound** plasters.
DC A17 A96 D22 P32 P73
IN REINERS, U; SCHULTZE, D
PA (WOLF) WOLFF WALSRODE AG
CYC 5
PI DE 4441416 A1 960523 (9626)* 8 pp
EP 713764 A2 960529 (9626) DE 9 pp
R: AT DE FR GB IT
ADT DE 4441416 A1 DE 94-4441416 941122; EP 713764 A2 EP 95-117654 951109
PRAI DE 94-4441416 941122
AB DE 4441416 A UPAB: 960705

A film having at least three layers, matt on both sides and with a low tendency to rolling up, is made by coextrusion, with the outer layers formed from a mixt. of at least two different polymers and comprising (i) 60-85 wt.% a polyethylene or ethylene copolymer with a low degree of crystallinity and a melt flow index of 1-6 g/10 min. (DIN 53 735, 190deg.C, load 2.16 kg), esp. an ethylene copolymer contg. O atoms, and (ii) 15-40 wt.% of a propylene polymer with a

melt flow index of 1-6 g/10 mins. (DIN 53 753, 230deg.C, load 2.16 kg), and the core la[redacted]formed from a polyethylene or[redacted]ylene copolymer with a lo[redacted]ee of crystallinity and a me[redacted]ow index of 1-6 g/10 min. (DIN 53 735, 190deg.C, load 2.16 kg), esp. an ethylene copolymer contg. O atoms with a content of 2-10 wt.% comonomer residues, to give a film with a **glass** value of at most 5 (DIN 67 530, angle 20deg.).

USE - Esp. as a carrier film for medicinal plasters, **wound** coverings, sticking plasters, etc.

ADVANTAGE - The films acquire the required surface finish during mfr. and do not require further processing to give the matt surface. The surface has a good resemblance to the surface of **skin** so that the plasters are unobtrusive when applied. The films may be used in the transparent state, in which case they do not alter the colour of the underlying **skin**, or they may be pigmented to a required colour.

Dwg.0/0

L31 ANSWER 24 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 95-062744 [09] WPIDS
DNC C95-027747
TI Lotion for treatment of **skin** complaints - contains Ketoconazol and co-adjuvant in aq alcoholic solvent mixt..
DC B03 C02
PA (ORNO-I) VIAYNA ORNOSA E
CYC 1
PI ES 2064288 A1 950116 (9509)*
ES 2064288 B1 950801 (9537)
ADT ES 2064288 A1 ES 93-1511 930706; ES 2064288 B1 ES 93-1511 930706
PRAI ES 93-1511 930706
AB ES 2064288 A UPAB: 950306
The main active ingredient consists of Ketoconazol with Triamcinolone acetonide as co-adjuvant and an excipient. The lotion contains 2% Ketoconazol and 0.1% Triamcinolone acetonide in an aq alcoholic excipient consisting of 60% ethanol (95%), 30% distilled water and 10% propylene glycol. It is made by dissolving the active ingredients in the ethanol, diluting with water, adding the glycol and heating on a water-bath at 75deg.C max using a brown **glass** bottle.

USE - Local application to the **skin** for treatment of pityriasis, seborrhoeic **dermatitis** and **psoriasis**.

Dwg.0/0

L31 ANSWER 25 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-285363 [35] WPIDS
DNN N94-224733
TI Ambulatory appts for treatment of e.g **psoriasis** **skin wounds** - uses short arc lamp to provide narrow beam light source having high intensity and light guide comprising of optical fibres bundle or anaerobic liquid.
DC P34 S05
IN TALMORE, E
PA (DIMO-N) DIMOTECH LTD; (TALM-I) TALMORE E T; (TALM-I) TALMORE E
CYC 2
PI US 5344433 A 940906 (9435)* 5 pp
IL 100181 A 951031 (9603)
ADT US 5344433 A US 92-974916 921112; IL 100181 A IL 91-100181 911128
PRAI IL 91-100181 911128
AB US 5344433 A UPAB: 941021
The ambulatory apparatus for the treatment of **psoriasis** **skin wounds** a lamp possessing a narrow beam light with a high intensity for emitting ultraviolet and infra-red rays to the **skin** to be treated. A **glass** lens receives the rays, and focuses the beam of the light, and completely removes

residual radiation in the range of 300 to 330 nm. A black filter receives and filters [redacted] focused rays having a transm[redacted]ce of about 0.5 in the UVA [redacted] a zero transmittance from 3[redacted] up to 750 nm.

A liquid light guide having a diameter in the range of between 2 to 10 nm, receives the filtered rays, and directs the filtered rays toward an area to be treated. The liquid light guide provides at least 70% transmittance in UVA and zero transmittance above 750 nm. The lamp is a Xenon or Mercury-Xenon type.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Treatment of dermatological disorders e.g Mycosis fungoides, atopic eczema, lichen planus, pityriasis lichenoides, urticaria, pigmentosa, alopecia areata etc and biological research for UVA molecular excitation e.g photo-affinitive labelling and blood sterilisation. Enables flexibility in reaching remote areas and covered areas e.g scalp, under-arms etc.

Dwg.1/1

L31 ANSWER 26 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 94-160638 [20] WPIDS
DNN N94-126384 DNC C94-073576
TI Polyurethane pressure sensitive adhesive for medical devices - comprises polyurethane with excess hydroxyl functionality, low **glass** transition temp. high moisture absorption and transmission, and high adhesion to **skin**, for ostomy devices and **wound** dressings.
DC A25 A81 A96 D22 G03 P34
IN BASTAR, L; CHANG, T; JAMSHIDI, K; KUO, S; KYDONIEUS, A; SHAH, K; KUO, S H; KISHORE, S; KOSROW, J; SHENG-HUNG, K; TAKLUNG, C
PA (SQUI) SQUIBB & SONS INC E R; (KYDO-I) KYDONIEUS A
CYC 29
PI EP 597636 A1 940518 (9420)* EN 28 pp
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
AU 9350503 A 940519 (9424)
NO 9304033 A 940510 (9426)
CZ 9302389 A3 940518 (9428)
FI 9304948 A 940510 (9428)
CA 2108734 A 940510 (9430)
SK 9301252 A3 940706 (9432)
BR 9304494 A 940705 (9434)
NZ 248977 A 950627 (9530)
JP 07310066 A 951128 (9605) 17 pp
US 5591820 A 970107 (9708) 17 pp
CN 1103098 A 950531 (9726)
HU 76815 T 971128 (9817)
ADT EP 597636 A1 EP 93-308847 931105; AU 9350503 A AU 93-50503 931108; NO 9304033 A NO 93-4033 931108; CZ 9302389 A3 CZ 93-2389 931109; FI 9304948 A FI 93-4948 931109; CA 2108734 A CA 93-2108734 931019; SK 9301252 A3 SK 93-1252 931109; BR 9304494 A BR 93-4494 931105; NZ 248977 A NZ 93-248977 931018; JP 07310066 A JP 93-309618 931105; US 5591820 A Cont of US 92-973448 921109, US 95-437069 950509; CN 1103098 A CN 93-114459 931109; HU 76815 T HU 93-3168 931108
PRAI US 92-973448 921109; US 95-437069 950509
AB EP 597636 A UPAB: 940705
The adhesive comprises a polyurethane having excess hydroxyl functionality, a Tg less than 0degC., a moisture absorption at equilibrium of 20wt%, and a peel adhesion to human **skin** of 0.4-5 N/cm width of polymer. Also claimed are the following: (1) a medical article for application to the **skin** comprising a layer of the pressure sensitive adhesive and a backing material in contact with at least a portion of one side of the layer, and (2) the prepn. of the pressure sensitive adhesive by reacting in the presence of a catalyst an isocyanate and a polyol, at least one of which has a functionality greater than 2, at a mole ratio of NCO: OH less than 1 to give a polyurethane with the specified properties.

The polyurethane has a Tg less than -30degC, a moisture vapour transmission rate of [redacted] least 500g/m2/24h., and a pee[redacted]esion from human **skin** of 0.05-[redacted]3-4.0) N/cm width of polyme[redacted] mole ratio of NCO:OH is 0.65-0.9 (0.5-0.99). The crosslink density, alpha, defined by equi (i) is 2x10power-4 - 10power-3 for polyurethanes based on aliphatic isocyanates, and 4x10power-4 - 9x10power-4 for aromatic polyisocyanates. i = 1-n where n is the number of reactants; Xi = mole fraction of component i.; Fi = functionality of component i; r = NCO: OH mole ratio; and Mw = mol. wt. of the polyol. The polyol is a polyether diol or triol contg. at least 30wt.% of ethylene oxide gps.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The pressure sensitive adhesive is used to attach medical articles to the **skin** e.g. ostomy devices, wound dressings, medical tape, bandages, incontinence., dermatological or transdermal devices, surgical incise drapes, and intravenous catheter securement devices (claimed). The adhesive has a high deg. of water absorption and water vapour transmission to prevent **skin** damage combined with a high wet strength and high adhesion.

Dwg.0/6

L31 ANSWER 27 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 91-303896 [42] WPIDS
DNN N91-232754 DNC C91-131636
TI Dimensionally stable FRP products - incorporate impervious **skin** of e.g. metal foil, aramid or carbon fibre FRP, electrical insulation of e.g. GRP, and e.g. wax barrier coating.
DC A88 S02
IN KAUFMANN, S; LAUCK, L
PA (HOCH-N) HOCH VERKEHR LIST F; (WGGA) VEB WAGGONBAU AMMENDORF
CYC 1
PI DD 290254 A 910523 (9142)*
ADT DD 290254 A DD 89-335225 891205
PRAI DD 89-335225 891205
AB DD 290254 A UPAB: 930928

FRP material with specific dimensions utilises carbon and/or aramid fibres in particular and has an impervious **skin** at least on the surface exposed to the atmosphere, this **skin** being pref. of a metal, metallic compound, **glass**, ceramic or wax and has an electrically insulating layer underneath.

ADVANTAGE - The products exploit the dimensional stability and constancy of FRP, even when used in unfavourable environments. In particular the products have negligible moisture absorption.

In an example, shown is a FRP tube for lengths of 500 mm or more. For high rigidity and mech. strength carbon or **glass** fibres and expoxy resin are filament-**wound** to an o.d. of e.g. 35mm. The layer (1) approx. 3mm thick is carbon-fibre-reinforced, the next layer (2) uses **glass** fibre, is 0.5mm thick, and is intended to provide electrical insulation. The outermost layer (3) provides the impervious barrier and consists of e.g. 20 microns thick aluminium foil wrapped round and glued to the whole length. It (3) can also be made decorative in any suitable way. The i.d. of the tube has a 0.2 mm thick wax coating (4) to prevent the penetration of moisture.

1/1

L31 ANSWER 28 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 91-247459 [34] WPIDS
DNN N91-188686
TI High power electric water heating installation - includes pipe reinforced with **glass** fibre having heating elements **wound** around tube.
DC X25 X27
IN GIRAULT, Y
PA (CHAU-N) CIE GEN CHAUFFE; (GIRA-I) GIRAULT Y; (CHAU-N) CIE GEN

CHAUFFE SA
CYC 5
PI EP 442808 A 91082[redacted]34)*
FR 2658692 A 910823 (9142)
NO 9100610 A 910819 (9142)
CA 2036416 A 910817 (9143)
EP 442808 B1 940615 (9423) FR 7 pp
DE 69102447 E 940721 (9429)
ES 2057793 T3 941016 (9442)
NO 179660 B 960812 (9638)
ADT EP 442808 A EP 91-400357 910213; EP 442808 B1 EP 91-400357 910213;
DE 69102447 E DE 91-602447 910213, EP 91-400357 910213; ES 2057793
T3 EP 91-400357 910213; NO 179660 B NO 91-610 910215
FDT DE 69102447 E Based on EP 442808; ES 2057793 T3 Based on EP 442808;
NO 179660 B Previous Publ. NO 9100610
PRAI FR 90-1884 900216
AB EP 442808 A UPAB: 930928
The heater includes a tube made of resin reinforced by **glass** fibre, with a thin **skin**, and a covering giving it a good resistance to pressure. On top of the **skin**, but beneath the covering there are three sections of heating element (11,12,13). These are formed with a base of graphite with connection cables (11c,d;12c,d;13c,d).

The heating elements occupy a tube length of about 1m, with the tube diameter being of the order of 90mm. The power delivered may be up to 50kW, achieving a water temperature of 40 degrees C.

1-4/4

L31 ANSWER 29 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 91-021533 [03] WPIDS
DNN N91-016600 DNC C91-009177
TI **Wound** dressing to absorb and retain **wound** fluids - using a hydrogel layer between a backing layer and an adhesive, porous, front layer.
DC A96 B07 D22 P32
IN GILMAN, T
PA (KEND) KENDALL CO
CYC 1
PI US 4979946 A 901225 (9103)*
ADT US 4979946 A US 89-335072 890407
PRAI US 87-132436 871214; US 89-335072 890407
AB US 4979946 A UPAB: 930928
Wound dressing (10) comprises a hydrogel layer (12), which can absorb at least twice its own weight of water, positioned between a backing layer and a front sheet (14) formed of a water swellable, water insoluble polymeric layer which is elastomeric when dry. A porous adhesive layer (16) is coated on the free surface of the front sheet to adhere the dressing to the **skin** adjacent the **wound** (W) and permit passage of fluid from the **wound**.

Pref. hydrogel and/or the front sheet includes a water soluble reagent contg. an antimicrobial agent such as iodine. The front sheet is a block polymer having hard segments, consisting of nylon, polyester, polyurethane, polystyrene, or polycarbonate and soft segments of polyether maintained above their **glass** transition temp. and flexible at room temp.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Used as an absorbent **wound** dressing. Front sheet (14) protects the **wound** from the hydrogel layer, allowing maintenance of a moisture environment over the **wound**, while keeping the **skin** around the **wound** free of contact with fluids released by the **wound** and maintaining the adhesive seal around the **wound**.

2/2

L31 ANSWER 30 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 89-095351 [13] WPI[redacted]
DNN N89-072396 DNC[redacted]042217
TI Molten metal pouring tube - having inner refractory tube with spirally **wound** outer reinforcing fibrous mat **skin** and metal support ring.
DC M22 P53
IN VILLANI, J; VILLANI, J P
PA (CELM) FOSROC INT LTD; (FOSE) FOSECO INT LTD
CYC 13
PI EP 309188 A 890329 (8913)* EN 9 pp
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
US 4953762 A 900904 (9038)
EP 309188 B1 921111 (9246) EN 8 pp
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
DE 3875898 G 921217 (9252)
ES 2036688 T3 930601 (9330)
ADT EP 309188 A EP 88-308684 880920; US 4953762 A US 88-248987 880926;
EP 309188 B1 EP 88-308684 880920; DE 3875898 G DE 88-3875898 880920, EP 88-308684 880920; ES 2036688 T3 EP 88-308684 880920
FDT DE 3875898 G Based on EP 309188; ES 2036688 T3 Based on EP 309188
PRAI GB 87-22442 870924
AB EP 309188 A UPAB: 930923
Appts. comprises a pouring tube for molten metal having a tube of heat insulating refractory material with a composition of refractory particles, fibre material and a binder, and having an outer fibrous mat obinhelically wound around the tube and laminated to the outer surface. The fibrous mat is formed of ceramic or refractory fibre impregnated with refractory particles and a binding agent. A molten metal pouring tube is formed using an aqueous slurry of refractory material, fibres and binder, dewatering the slurry onto a tubular porous mesh former to form a tube, remove the tube formed whilst still damp and prior to drying wind one or more layers of a fibrous material around the tube exterior to form a **skin**.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The appts. and method are useful in casting molten metal, providing a pouring tube for the molten metal which is considerably simpler and cheaper to produce than currently used metal skinned tubes, but especially effective in operation.
0/3

L31 ANSWER 31 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 89-047527 [07] WPIDS
DNN N89-036528 DNC C89-020828
TI Prepn. of cast for human **skin** - by applying hydrocolloid solidifying to negative cast, applying methyl methacrylate to give positive cast.
DC A96 D22 P31 P32
PA (FOSS-I) FOSS P N
CYC 1
PI DE 3725235 A 890209 (8907)* 2 pp
ADT DE 3725235 A DE 87-3725235 870730
PRAI DE 87-3725235 870730
AB DE 3725235 A UPAB: 930923
A casting of parts of the surface of living human **skin** is prepd. by (a) applying to the **skin** a free-flowing hydrocolloid which is harmless to the **skin** and solidifies at below 36 deg.C, giving an exact negative of the **skin**, and (b) prepg. a precise positive cast from the negative cast by application of methyl methacrylate contg. a hardener.
ADVANTAGE - The process is harmless to the **skin**, castings can be made on **wounds** as well as the **skin**, and the cast is easily removed without damaging the **skin**. The positive cast can easily be sepd. from the negative cast. The methyl methacrylate cast is **glass**-clear, can be photographed through a microscope, and can be stored for many years.

0/0

L31 ANSWER 32 OF 43 WPI[redacted] COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFOR[redacted]N LTD
AN 88-022577 [04] WPIDS
DNN N88-017145 DNC C88-009920
TI Composite lightweight reflector - has foamed metal core between porous **glass** and porous ceramic **skins** with reflecting layer on one side.
DC A89 L01 P81
IN HAMAGUCHI, T; MIYAWAKI, K; ONO, T; SHIMODAIRA, H
PA (MITQ) MITSUBISHI DENKI KK
CYC 4
PI DE 3723245 A 880121 (8804)* 6 pp
JP 63025601 A 880203 (8811)
JP 63041801 A 880223 (8813)
JP 63041802 A 880223 (8813)
US 4875766 A 891024 (9001) 6 pp
DE 3723245 C2 950119 (9507) 5 pp
ADT DE 3723245 A DE 87-3723245 870714; JP 63025601 A JP 86-169153 860718; JP 63041801 A JP 86-186439 860808; JP 63041802 A JP 86-186438 860808; US 4875766 A US 87-71209 870708; DE 3723245 C2 DE 87-3723245 870714
PRAI JP 86-169153 860718; JP 86-186438 860808; JP 86-186439 860808; JP 86-235695 861003; JP 86-235696 861003; JP 86-235697 861003
AB DE 3723245 A UPAB: 930923
An FRP reflector construction has a core of uniform foamed metal with S.G. from 0.1 to 1.0 uniform porous glass of S.G. from 0.05 to 1.0, and a uniform ceramic material with S.G. from 0.3 to 1.0; it also has an FRP sheet bonded to each side of the core, and a reflecting film on the outside of one FRP sheet.
ADVANTAGE - The structure is free from distortions. It has a high stiffness/weight ratio. It has a low thermal distortion.
In one example, the sandwich construction has a core between two FRP sheets and the reflecting layer of e.g. vapour-deposited metal on one side. The core is isotropic, with foamed (e.g.) aluminium or magnesium centre. This and its glass and ceramic layers are isotropic mechanically and thermally; they also have a lower coefficient of expansion than foamed polymer. The sandwich construction provides high stiffness and the materials used ensure that the weight is minimal. The complete reflector therefore is made to a high degree of precision.
0/7

L31 ANSWER 33 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 87-152015 [22] WPIDS
DNN N87-114036 DNC C87-063440
TI Mfg. tube for oil rig etc. with male and female connectors - by adding complementary sections to material **wound** about mandrel.
DC A32 A88 H01 P73 Q67
IN FUCHS, J; FUCHS, J F
PA (NRDA) SOC NAT IND AEROSPATIALE
CYC 13
PI FR 2588936 A 870424 (8722)* 14 pp
EP 225820 A 870616 (8724) FR
R: BE DE ES GB IT NL
NO 8604199 A 870518 (8726)
DK 8605064 A 870424 (8748)
US 4755406 A 880705 (8829) 7 pp
EP 225820 B1 920722 (9230) FR 11 pp
R: BE DE ES GB IT NL
DE 3686139 G 920827 (9236)
CA 1309578 C 921103 (9250) FR
NO 171614 B 921228 (9306)
ES 2033688 T3 930401 (9323)

DK 167710 B 931206 (9403)
ADT FR 2588936 A FR 85-[redacted]851023; EP 225820 A EP 86-40[redacted]861023; US 4755406 A US 86-9211[redacted]1021; EP 225820 B1 EP 86-402[redacted]61023; DE 3686139 G DE 86-3686139 861023, EP 86-402376 861023; CA 1309578 C CA 86-521248 861023; NO 171614 B NO 86-4199 861021; ES 2033688 T3 EP 86-402376 861023; DK 167710 B DK 86-5064 861022
FDT DE 3686139 G Based on EP 225820; NO 171614 B Previous Publ. NO 8604199; ES 2033688 T3 Based on EP 225820; DK 167710 B Previous Publ. DK 8605064
PRAI FR 85-15734 851023
AB FR 2588936 A UPAB: 930922
A tube with male and female connectors at its ends is made by winding material about a mandrel to form the tube and thicker portions at its ends shaped to define the connectors, and adding complementary sections which secure a joint between the connectors of different tubes.

The material is pref. glass aromatic amide or carbon fibres bound by epoxy resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For oil rigs or geothermal wells. The tube has no metal parts and is easily coupled to other tubes.
0/5

L31 ANSWER 34 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 86-227180 [35] WPIDS
DNN N86-169519 DNC C86-097875
TI Commercial cultivation of alpine sorrel - whose extract is useful in treating **skin disorders**.
DC B04 P13
PA (SZIL-N) SZILASMENTI MGTSZ
CYC 2
PI FR 2575898 A 860718 (8635)* 8 pp
HU 39933 T 861128 (8701)
ADT FR 2575898 A FR 85-8232 850531
PRAI HU 85-196 850117
AB FR 2575898 A UPAB: 930922
Alpine sorrel (Rumex alpinus L) is cultivated industrially by the following method (a) seeding in rows or in clusters, (b) cultivation of the young shoots in open plots or under **glass**, (c) division of the transplanted stems in rows or clusters in the spring or autumn, preferably by mechanical means.

Seeding is effected between the end of February and mid April or the beginning of November to mid December, in rows having intervals of 70-100 cm., 10-30 seeds being planted per metre, at a depth of 1-3 cm.

USE - Extracts of the plant contain anthraquinone derivs. and may be used as tannin. They also contain a significant quantity of flavonoids. The extract may be used to treat **skin disorders** caused by increased activity of epithelial cells, such as eczemas, and also to treat **psoriasis**.
0/0

L31 ANSWER 35 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 86-190735 [30] WPIDS
DNN N86-142527
TI Car window operating mechanism - has parallel glide and **glass** plate into door through gap between door **skins**
.
DC Q12 Q47
PA (OHIM) OHI SEISAKUSHO CO LTD
CYC 3
PI DE 3545477 A 860717 (8630)* 29 pp
FR 2575214 A 860627 (8632)
US 4648206 A 870310 (8712)
DE 3545477 C 880303 (8809)
ADT DE 3545477 A DE 85-3545477 851220; US 4648206 A US 85-810343 851218

PRAI JP 84-269308 841220; JP 85-67776 850330; JP 85-67777 850330
AB DE 3545477 A UPAB [redacted]922
The mechanism operat[redacted]car door windows consists of [redacted]parallel glide rails (14) connected by two distancing plates (16a,16b). On the two inner opposing surfaces of the rails (14) two supporting plates (32) are gliding.

The **glass** plate (A5) is bolted to these plates which are also connected at two points cable (18) which is **wound** around the spool part of crank handle (44). The mechanism is accommodated in the gap between **skins** (A1) and (A2) of the door panel.

ADVANTAGE - The entire mechanism is assembled and then inserted through gap (A4) of the door body hereby reducing fitting time.
1,2/20

L31 ANSWER 36 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 86-002841 [01] WPIDS
DNN N86-002072 DNC C86-001010
TI **Wound** covering material - made of film obtd. by moulding polysaccharide mixt. contg. N-acetyl glucosamine and glucosamine.
DC A96 D22 P34
PA (AGEN) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY; (KATA-N) KATAOKA CHIKKARIN KK
CYC 1
PI JP 60227761 A 851113 (8601)* 3 pp
JP 62001732 B 870114 (8705)
ADT JP 60227761 A JP 84-84837 840426
PRAI JP 84-84837 840426
AB JP60227761 A UPAB: 930922
Material is made of a film prepd. by moulding a polysaccharide mixt. consisting of 0-80 (0-50) wt.% N-acetyl glucosamine and 20-100 (50-100) wt.% glucosamine. The polysaccharide mixt. of N-acetyl glucosamine and glucosamine is usually obtd. by deacetylation of chitin. For example, the polysaccharide mixt. is dissolved in a solVent (e.g. acetic acid, formic acid, nitric acid, soln. etc.), the soln. is filtered and cast on a **glass** plate, and the cast film is dipped in isopropyl alcohol, etc., to obtain a film of thickness 1-500 microns.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The covering material to be used for **wound** portions of the **skin** of human body, etc. has excellent water vapour permeability, oxygen permeability, water absorbability, tensile strength, etc.
0/0

L31 ANSWER 37 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 84-208431 [34] WPIDS
DNN N84-155863 DNC C84-087586
TI Sailboard hulls of resin impregnated fibre **wound** about a cellular core - where the core components are reinforced and covered to obtain a high specific stiffness.
DC A32 A86 Q24
PA (DAVI-I) DAVID J A
CYC 11
PI EP 116099 A 840822 (8434)* FR 5 pp
R: AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
ADT EP 116099 A EP 82-450018 821130
PRAI EP 82-450018 821130
AB EP 116099 A UPAB: 930925
The body of a sailboard is made by assembling a core from three complementary blocks of expanded polystyrene incorporating longitudinal reinforcing elements which can be mounted between a pair of cardan joints to allow rotation of the core. The central element also provides anchorages for the mast, fin and stays. Any sharp edges and ends of the core profiles are protected by a layer of **glass** cloth impregnated with (epoxy) resin and the assembled core is then provided with an outer **skin** or

epoxy-resin bonded **glass** filaments applied by filament winding.

USE/ADVANTAGE - [redacted] for mfr. of sailboards for [redacted]atic competition, where a combination of high impact resistance, strength and low mass is advantageous. By comparison with boards having a **glass** reinforced resin **skin** produced by lay-up or injection around an un-reinforced cellular core, the flexural strength of the filament **wound** board may be three times as great, coupled with a wt. saving of 30%.

0/0

L31 ANSWER 38 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 81-D4203D [16] WPIDS
TI Collimator for parallel light beam from semiconductor diode laser - uses coiled **glass** fibre wave guide with transparent plastics outer **skin**.
DC P81 V07
IN SCHIFFNER, G
PA (SIEI) SIEMENS AG
CYC 1
PI DE 2936268 A 810409 (8116)*
PRAI DE 79-2936268 790907
AB DE 2936268 A UPAB: 930915

A semiconductor diode laser (1) emits a beam of light (11) which, although bunched but not particularly sharp, passes through a converginglens (L1) placed in its path, the rays meeting at the focal point (f) which is also the end surface (S) of a monomode light wave conductor (2). This is formed by a core-sheath-**glass** fibre, having sufficient length, and an outer coat of transparent material of suitable refractive index.

The light travels along this waveguide (2) which is **wound** in a coil, and emerges from the other end surface (S1) as a pencil of light having almost the quality of an ideal point light source. This pencil of light (12), then passes through another converging lens (L2). The rays emerging from it as an ideal parallel beam (13). This is an improvement over the usual opaque screen with a minute hole in it, since very little useful light is lost.

L31 ANSWER 39 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 80-82371C [46] WPIDS
TI Hollow elongate double walled composite - partic. aircraft fuselage with reinforcing plugs and panels spacing **wound** filament **skins**.
DC A95 Q25
IN HAMM, R A; WHITENER, P C
PA (BOEI) BOEING COMMERCIAL AIRPLANE CO
CYC 1
PI US 4230293 A 801028 (8046)*
PRAI US 78-930457 780802; US 80-149890 800514
AB US 4230293 A UPAB: 930902

Composite has an inner **skin** of filaments **wound** circumferentially and longitudinally, a similarly **wound** outer **skin**, with both **skins** reinforced by patterned strips of criss-crossing filaments, and reinforcing plugs extending between and contacting the **skins** at the intersection of the reinforcing strips.

Contoured reinforcing panels are embedded between continguous plugs and **skins** and resin joins all components. Panels are pref. honeycomb or foamed plastics, the filaments are **glass** , boron, graphite or Kevlar, and the bonding resin is epoxy, polyamide or polyimide.

L31 ANSWER 40 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 79-G7530B [32] WPIDS
TI UV irradiation appts. for treatment of **skin**

disorders - uses ozone-less mixed quartz **glass** for lenses each with har[redacted] **glass** filter.

DC P34 S05
IN PIRKL, J
PA (MULL-N) QUARZLAMPEN MULLER
CYC 1
PI DE 2803446 A 790802 (7932)*
PRAI DE 78-2803446 780127
AB DE 2803446 A UPAB: 930901
The u.v. irradiation on appts. is for the treatment of dandruff and other **skin disorders**, having one or more mercury-vapour lamps with quartz **glass** lenses.

An ozoneless mixed quartz **glass** is used for the lenses, so designed that emission takes place at a wavelength of approx. 280 nm. Each lens (3) has a hardened **glass** filter (4) so that in the fully effective final position of the filter radiation below roughly 300 nm is filtered out.

L31 ANSWER 41 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 76-70902X [38] WPIDS
TI Rowing skiff construction - uses jig **wound** lattice frame of resin impregnated **glass** fibre and covering e.g. of polyethylene.
DC A86 Q24
PA (FENN-I) FENNESSY P A
CYC 1
PI GB 1449456 A 760915 (7638)*
PRAI GB 72-58537 721219
AB GB 1449456 A UPAB: 930901
A frame for a boat, esp. rowing skiff, is formed as a lattice from strip material **wound** in helical fashion along the length so as to provide torsional stiffness. The strip material is of **glass** fibre impregnated with synthetic resin. The lower part of the framework is pref. covered by a waterproof **skin** of synthetic sheet matl. Much less skill and time are required than for wooden skiffs. Wt. is comparable to that of a wooden skiff for racing and much less than for a skiff of GRP construction. Strength is high.

L31 ANSWER 42 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 74-19151V [10] WPIDS
TI Desized continuous **glass** filament fabrics - for bandages and casts having air permeability high strength insol in water and no **skin** irritation.
DC D22 F07 P34
PA (CARO-N) CAROLINA NARROW FABRIC
CYC 1
PI US 3793686 A 740226 (7410)*
PRAI US 69-888447 691229; US 72-283061 720823
AB US 3793686 A UPAB: 930831
Sized **glass** yarns, consisting of filaments, <0.00021 inch dia., are designed (by a size converting enzyme), coated with a coupling agent, to lubricate and help the subsequent bonding, and interlaced into an open fabric with flexibility. Pref. the **glass** yarns are in **wound** packaged form before the treatment. The bandages and casts have the advantages that they are not abrasive or irritating to the **skin**; and the designing by enzyme does not leave C or ash on the fibres, as does the conventional heat cleaning which also stiffens the fabric and reduces flexibility and conformability.

L31 ANSWER 43 OF 43 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1998 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 68-10392Q [00] WPIDS
TI Surgical appliance for relieving pain in a **wound** due to the electrostatic charge on the patient and in the air coming into

contact with the **wound** is formed by a.

DC A00
PA (BURB) BURNER BF [redacted] [redacted]
CYC 2
PI GB 1123826 A (6800)*
CA 838277 A (7013)
PRAI US 64-381979 640713
AB GB 1123826 A UPAB: 930831

Surgical appliance for relieving pain in a **wound** due to the electrostatic charge on the patient and in the air coming into contact with the **wound** is formed by an electrically insulating shield shaped and dimensioned to cover the **wound** and connected to the patient's **skin**.

The shield is made of laminar construction and is formed of an inner mulsin or fibre **glass** layer secured to a layer of plastics, e.g. P.T.F.E., fluorinated ethylene-propylene co-polymer, polythene, polystyrene or P.V.C. but pref. Teflon. The shield may be used as a splint when the outer layer is a thick foamed plastics layer of foamed polythene or Ethofoam covered with an outer metallic layer.

AN 76078548 EMBASE
DN 1976078548
TI Factitious ulceration of the upper eyelids.
AU Wood T.O.; Johnson C.
CS Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirm., Boston, Mass. 02114, United States
SO Archives of Ophthalmology, (1975) 93/5 (388-389).
CODEN: AROPAW
DT Journal
FS 012 Ophthalmology
LA English
AB A 40 yr old woman was seen repeatedly over a period of 18 mth with a recurrent 'chalazion' involving both upper lids. These lesions progressed to produce notching and ectropion. The patient was hospitalized for biopsy, which revealed nonspecific **dermatitis** with secondary infection. A culture from the lids grew Staphylococcus aureus. The secondary infection was treated, but the thickened areas of the lids did not resolve. Finally, excoriation occurred involving the entire right upper lid. A careful history revealed that the patient rubbed her lids with a handkerchief almost constantly. Finally, the right lid was debrided, and after a good bed of granulation tissue had formed, a **skin graft** was performed.

AN 85063296 EMBASE
DN 1985063296
TI [Irradiated skin].
LA PEAU IRRADIEE.
AU Lavaur A.; Decroix Y.
CS Centre Clinique de la Porte de Saint-Cloud, 92100 Boulogne, France
SO Annales de Chirurgie Plastique et Esthetique, (1984) 29/4 (319-321).
CODEN: ACESEQ
CY France
DT Journal
FS 034 Plastic Surgery
014 Radiology
013 Dermatology and Venereology
LA French
SL English
AB Skin reactions to radiation therapy are of two kinds: immediate and delayed. The immediate reactions consist of erythema followed by exudation. They are readily reversible with good care and medical attention. The delayed reactions include X-ray **dermatitis**, which may appear months, or even years, later, and which are aggravated by repeated irradiations, trauma and infections. They need medical, and sometimes surgical, attention, with **skin grafting**, for example. Carcinogenic degeneration is rare. While the immediate reactions are inevitable, the delayed reactions can, and must, be avoided by correct management of the radiation therapy.